

SPORTS

PROGNOSIS CONFIRMS ITSELF...

With each day, the finish of the 38th Peace Race, which started on May 9 in Prague, is nearer. The names of the individual and team winners will be made known on May 22 in Berlin, and so far the cyclists have completed difficult stages in Moscow and on mountainous roads of Czechoslovakia. During the seventh stage the caravan crossed into Poland.

In a report prior to the events in Moscow we noted that the most gruelling race on the Krylatskoye Olympic course had to put clearly into the placement of forces among the riders. Then the victory was scored by Poles Andrzej Mierzejewski and Lech Piasecki. So far our prognosis after seven stages, and there are 12 of them altogether, has come true. Precisely these riders set the pace on the following, after Moscow, stages. They finished first at home on the seventh stage from Orlava in Czechoslovakia to Bielsko-Biala in Poland of 100 km but this time they changed places. Overall individual leader Piasecki placed first and Mierzejewski second, who is also second overall.

Apparently the tactical plan of the young coach of the Polish team Ryszard Szurkowski, who in his time won this race four times, would primarily aim to preserve the lead of his two charges and also come among the first top three teams. So far Poland is in fourth place. The tables are led by the USSR, followed by the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

The breath of the finish creates still more tension in the already acute struggle, which has brought together top racers from Europe, Cuba and Mongolia.



ALL FOUR?

It may well happen that the Soviet Grandmasters attending a chess interzonal in Tunis will get all the four passes to the next stage, the challengers' tournament. At any rate after 14 rounds of a total of 17 they led the standings. Alexander Belyavsky and Artur Yusupov were level at 9.5 points each out of a possible 13. Alexander Chernin had nine out of 14 and, following Hungarian Lajos Portisch with

8 out of 13 with the fourth Soviet participant Viktor Gavrikov, who was level with Czech Vlastimil Hort with 7.5 points each. If the most optimistic forecasts regarding the Soviet performance in Tunis come true, this will admittedly be an unprecedented result when chess players from one country got all the passes in one interzonal tournament. Earlier there were not four but three passes.

FOOTBALL

EVERTON WINS CUP WINNERS CUP

English champions Everton beat Austrian Rapid 3-1 to take the European Football Cup Winners Cup, their first such trophy.

Everton won deservedly. During the whole game they had

the advantage. In the second half the well-organized defence of their opponents cracked after all. First Gray and then Syevan scored by Everton. Then the Austrians all went into attack and Krankl managed to score a goal. In the last minutes of the game Everton swiftly counterattacked and Sheedy scored a third goal.

The current season is extremely successful for Everton. Only recently they won the English championship, and now have won the Cup Winners Cup.

Vladimir McMILLIN

Opponents known

The USSR under-20 football squad will play in group C of the world championship final in Minsk together with Australia, Nigeria and Canada, following a FIFA draw in Zurich.

The world junior championship will be held in the USSR on August 24-September 7. 16 teams are divided into four groups in Minsk, Baku, Tbilisi and Yerevan, and the quarterfinals will also be held there. The semifinals will be in Moscow and Leningrad, and Moscow will host the final and the 3rd-4th place game.

Group A in Yerevan will feature Hungary, Colombia, Tunisia and Bulgaria.

Group B in Tbilisi — Ireland, Brazil, Saudi Arabia and Spain and Group D in Baku — England, Paraguay, China and Mexico.

Fighting football

An armoured microbus with a cine camera, night vision devices and a video recorder — this is the first "secret weapon" in the "war" against football hooligans in Britain. Its chief asset is that it can shoot from a distance of up to 150 metres day and night. It is also important that British courts accept such film documents as evidence.

The weapon has already been tested in several home championship games and found quite effective. The police, despairing in its efforts to end the vandalism of football fanatics using traditional methods are ready to buy the new "weapon", hoping that the presence of this bus alone would scare the hooligans.

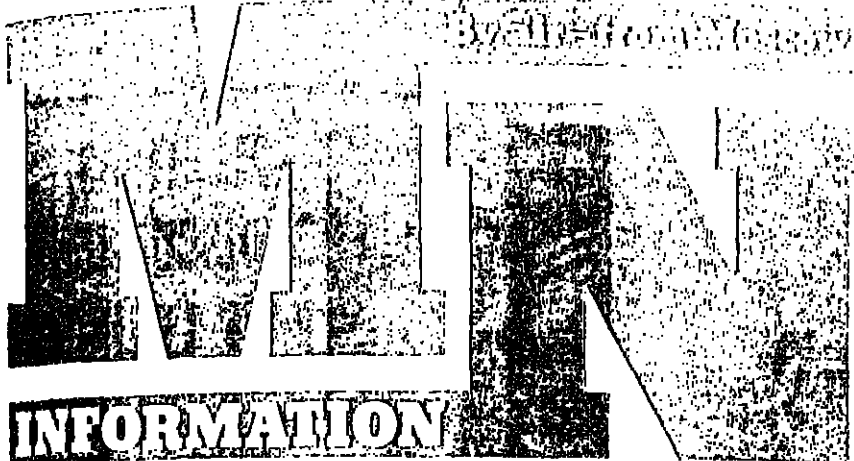
PEACE RELAY



For the third time in the streets of Moscow students of the Lomonosov Friendship University have held a Peace relay for the 40th anniversary of Victory over Hitlerite fascism. They held a globe of Earth which they passed on as a relay baton to the representatives of all nationalities and regions. In the streets of the city was met with songs and dances, and at the stadium — a lot of political posters, children's drawings and symbols of the coming World Festival of Youth and Students.

The relay being led by the best University sportsman, Viktor Sokolov, lives from Ecuador.

Photo by Yuryev Tsvetkov



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MEETINGS, DISCUSSIONS IN LENINGRAD

The CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, has returned to Moscow from Leningrad, where he visited a number of factories, offices and organizations and met some Leningrad workers.

In his speech at a meeting of active members of the city's Party organization, Mikhail Gorbachev noted that his meetings and discussions in Leningrad and what he had learnt about the experience of Party organizations and work collectives had shown yet again that Leningraders staunchly supported the Party's policies and warmly approved the efforts of the Central Committee and the Soviet Government to put the national economy on the road of intensive and rapid development, to improve discipline and order in Soviet society, and to promote the working people's prosperity.

Photo by Boris I.



A scene from the opera, "Krol Roger" by Karol Szymanowski.

TEATR WIELKI COMES TO MOSCOW

Warsaw's Teatr Wielki has opened its performances in the USSR with a new production of "Straszny Dwór", an opera by the 19th-century Polish composer Stanislaw Moniuszko, on the stage of Moscow's Bolshoi Theatre.

For the first time, audiences in Moscow will hear the national opera, "Krol Roger" by Karol Szymanowski. This 20th-century composer is known by his vocal and instrumental compositions often performed in concerts. Teatr Wielki will also show a new production, "Fidelio" by Beethoven.

This opera is dedicated to the theme of freedom and love, says Robert Salanowski, Teatr Wielki's leader and chief artistic director. These are the most beautiful

human feelings. The opera will be in the original language which is characteristic of all the productions by Teatr Wielki.

In September last year we staged Musorgsky's opera, "Boris Godunov", and since January we have been performing it in Russian. At present, we are rehearsing Rimsky-Korsakov's opera, "The Golden Cockerel", and plan to make a new production of Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake".

This is not the first visit to Moscow by Robert Salanowski. A short while ago he was here to conduct "Cosi fan tutte" by Mozart at the Bolshoi.

During the company's current visit (it will last till May 28) he will also conduct a concert by Teatr Wielki's soloists and orchestra in which pieces by Szymanowski will be taken up.

Polish-Afghan talks

Warsaw, in the face of the threat of a nuclear disaster, every effort is to be made to contain the arms race, reduce tension on international arena, and to continue the process of détente. This is contained in a

joint communique published here at the end of an official visit to Poland by an Afghan party and government delegation led by Chairman of the Revolutionary

(Continued on page 2)

Days of Vietnamese culture

More than 250 representatives of culture and the arts from Vietnam — musicians, dancers, actors, artists, writers, and film makers are taking part in the first ever Days of Culture of Vietnam in the Soviet Union. The event is dedicated to the 40th anniversary since the declaration of the republic in Vietnam.

People in more than twenty Soviet cities and towns all the way from Minsk in the west, Irkutsk in the east, Leningrad in the north and Tashkent in the south, will become more familiar with the wonderful and infinitely rich art of that country. The programme includes plays by the traditional Vietnamese theatre. Concerts will be given by the ensemble of folk music and dance, by a variety of group



from Hanoi, and by a number of individual performers — pianists, opera and ballet soloists.

FOR AN HONEST AND CONSTRUCTIVE DIALOGUE

Uddisje (North-Norwegian) and "Down With American Bases" were two of the slogans carried by thousands of demonstrators in Madrid protesting against American pressure aimed at imposing membership of NATO on Spain in defiance of its national interests. They demanded that Spain be cleared of US military bases and installations.

mark, Sweden, Finland, West Germany, Ireland, as well as a delegation of AUCITU members. In their appeal to workers and trade union members the delegates emphasized the importance of greater efforts and better unity among the factory's trade unions in the struggle for peace and against the growing war threat.

They sent a letter to the Soviet and American nuclear and space arms negotiators at Geneva in which they stressed the need for honest and constructive dialogue, achievement of specific results in order to stop the race in both conventional and nuclear arms and to bring about stable international peace and security.

Nol to tests of nuclear weapons Nol to these weapons

© To institute as of August 6, 1985, i.e. on the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombardment of Hiroshima or even earlier, a moratorium on any nuclear explosions.

© The USSR is ready to immediately resume the talks on the complete nuclear weapons test ban which were broken off through the fault of the United States.

This was said by Mikhail Gorbachev in an interview granted to S.P.K. Gupta, Press Trust of India (PTI) correspondent in Moscow.

On Soviet-Indian relations Mikhail Gorbachev noted that they were advancing.

Soviet-Indian friendship is an asset not just of our two peoples alone. It is an important factor for peace and stability in the current tense situation and an example of how fruitfully countries with different systems can cooperate if they are guided by the ideals of peace, principles of mutual respect and equitable cooperation.

Mikhail Gorbachev said that he had highly regarded the declarations of the heads of state and government of six countries representing four continents who conferred in New Delhi in 1984 and 1985, where they called for the elimination of nuclear weapons from mankind's life. He stressed that these initiatives fully correspond with the foreign policy objectives of the USSR.

Entering into the Geneva talks with the United States, Mikhail Gorbachev said, we agreed that the aim was to prevent an arms race in space, to terminate it on Earth and to begin radical reductions of nuclear arms leading to their complete elimination.

It is possible to begin with what the leaders of the six countries proposed, i.e., to stop the development, production and deployment of nuclear weapons, to freeze nuclear arsenals and embark on their reduction, to prevent the arms race from spreading into outer space, and to conclude a treaty banning all nuclear tests.

Mikhail Gorbachev reminded that the Soviet Union had already unilaterally imposed a moratorium, until this November, on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspended the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. True to its word, the USSR strictly abides by the terms of this moratorium.

On the situation in Asia, particularly in the Indian Ocean, the Soviet leader highly assessed India's contribution to the consolidation of peace and stability in Asia and reiterated the Soviet Union's support of the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Now the drive for a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean has focused on the question of convening an international conference on the issue. I would like to stress our desire to work vigorously with other interested states to make such a forum possible, so that the Indian Ocean could ultimately become a sphere of vital interests of the states located on its shores, and not others, a zone of peace rather than of tension and conflicts.

(The full text of Mikhail Gorbachev's interview with the PTI correspondent is carried in the Supplement to "Moscow News" No. 22.)

Exhibitions of modern fine arts, artistic photography, books, a film festival will be arranged, and artistic meetings between artists and spectators are to take place.

The event will culminate on May 30 with a concert at the Navoi Bolshoi Theatre in Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek SSR.

New names in rowing

The just ended national rowing championship on the Krylatskoye Olympic course had to put clearly into the placement of forces among the rowers. Then the victory was scored by Poles Andrzej Mierzejewski and Lech Piasecki. So far our prognosis after seven stages, and there are 12 of them altogether, has come true. Precisely these riders set the pace on the following, after Moscow, stages. They finished first at home on the seventh stage from Orlava in Czechoslovakia to Bielsko-Biala in Poland of 100 km but this time they changed places. Overall individual leader Piasecki placed first and Mierzejewski second, who is also second overall.



In the finals of a New York tennis tournament Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia beat the world's No. 1 player, American John McEnroe, to make his fourth successive win this year.

Photo Reuters-TASS

perienced Svetlana Semyonova and the most distinguished Soviet coxswain Nina Chotemislina, worthily performed winners of the youth world championship 20-year-old Yekaterina Volkovskaya and Tatyana Kalinchenko. They won their first "gold" in an adult national championship.

There were changes, too, in the quadruple sculls with coxswain: instead of Olympic champion and many-time world champion Larisa Popova the stroke-woman was young Tatyana Moroz. This time, too, the "quarter" won, even though the only old-timer left was Yelena Brailenko.

Incidentally, in the current championship the women tried out for the first time the men's distance of 2,000 m, in which they will now compete in all championships by decision of the International Rowing Federation. This novelty appeals to them, for the doubled distance, according to them, will enable a wider use of the arsenal of both tactical and technical means.

The young men's pair with coxswain (Alekseman Valentin Gerasimenko) showed their character by winning at the finish by a strong spurt against world ex-champion Igor Melstrenko's boat.

In early June the Krylatskoye canal will welcome the annual grand Moscow regatta.

Valeriya MIRONOVA



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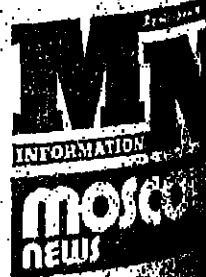
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EDITORIAL

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MN INFORMATION

Labour says Tories are in shambles

London. Deputy leader of the British Labour Party Roy Hattersley sharply criticized the ruling party. Speaking in Carlisle, he pointed out that never before had the Conservative Party been in such a state of despair and disarray. Cabinet members are openly condemning the government's economic strategy, while the former Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary Francis Pym and a number of other eminent parliamentarians have set up a party within a

party for an obvious purpose of changing the government's political course. Hattersley has said that the Conservatives are on the brink of disaster as a party.

A recent Gallup opinion poll indicated that at present the Tory Cabinet is supported by only 28 per cent of Britons. It puts the Conservative Party in third place with the Labour Party and the Liberal-Social-Democratic Alliance in first and second places respectively.

International Mayors' Conference meet in Tokyo

Tokyo. The first ever International Conference of Mayors of the world's major cities has opened in the Japanese capital. It is attended by representatives of New Delhi, Mexico City, Paris, Vienna, Peking, Jakarta, New York, Cairo, Istanbul, Stockholm and a number of other cities with the total population of 114 million people. Moscow's delegation is headed by the Mayor of this city Vladimir Ponomarev.

The main topics for their discussion include the ways for the solution of the problem of modern megapolis, urban development, management of a city's economy, housing construction, population growth, protection of the environment, and food and electricity supplies.

Speaking at the opening of the conference, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Shintaro Abe expressed hope that the meeting between the leaders of the world's biggest cities would encourage better understanding between nations and provide a basis for universal and lasting peace.

Maintaining stands

Cairo. Concluded here are Egyptian and Israeli talks during which the entire range of relations between the two countries was discussed with the participation of a US representative.

Press reports indicate that the sides still maintain their respective stands on the main issue — the disputed Golan Heights area on the Sinai Peninsula. The Tel Aviv delegation again insisted that the area, which was not handed over to Egypt after Israel withdrew its troops from the Sinai Peninsula in 1982, was part of its territory. The Egyptians in-

sisted on the return of that part of the peninsula and demanded that the conflict situation be resolved through international arbitration.

However, the Director General of the Israeli Foreign Ministry D. Kichine says this does not suit Tel Aviv. In fact, international arbitration would make it difficult for Israel to continue its occupation of Golan, and also haggle over this territory. However, the bilateral talks with American participation enable Tel Aviv to pressure Egypt in order to gain political concessions.



Let us create our own constellation. "The Big Stick", for example. I think this is a remarkable name. Drawing by Konstantin Rybakov

Libya and Sudan have talks

Khartoum. The leader of the Libyan revolution Muammar al-Qaddafi has paid a one-day visit to Sudan where he had meetings and talks with Chairman of the Transitional Military Council of the Democratic Republic of Sudan Abdel Rahman Se-

war El Dehah and the Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Dafalla. During the talks he had with the two Sudanese leaders he discussed the inter-Arab and inter-African problems as well as the questions involved in the bilateral relations.

For relations with Cuba

Rio de Janeiro. Oscar Niemeyer, a prominent Brazilian architect, has urged immediate restoration of diplomatic relations with Cuba. Speaking in the state of Sao Paulo, Niemeyer,

winner of the Lenin Prize "For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations", said that this would be the first major foreign political step by the new Brazilian Government.

material standards they had in 1980. According to the President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, developing nations are fettered by the iron ring of indebtedness and slowing progress.

The question of foreign debt of countries, Argentine President Raul Alfonsín stressed, has become a serious political problem. In his view dialogue with creditor-countries should centre on not just debts, but also on problems of development, foreign trade and markets as well as banking interest rates. The signatories of the Delhi Declaration Argentina, India, Mexico, Sweden, Greece and Tanzania, justifiably link the arms race with the grave economic situation in developing countries. The Declaration urges that the resources currently being used for military purposes be utilized for social and economic development.

Anti-imperialist solidarity acquires great significance in the struggle of developing countries for equitable economic relations with the West. This is reflected both in the desire of debtor-nations to set up a joint front to resist IMF arbitrariness, bankers, usurers, and Reagan's economic strategists. In Latin America the start of this process can be seen in the emergence of the Cartagena group which embraces Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Venezuela and other nations. People often ask why, indeed, should developing countries service inflated interests? It is not high time to end the arbitrary rule of the IMF, and those behind it to break the vicious circle of backwardness, exploitation and neo-colonialist dependency?

Things are particularly bad in Latin America. The Head of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America, Enrique Iglesias, believes that all this will make many countries exert enormous effort to achieve by 1990 the

MEETINGS, DISCUSSIONS IN LENINGRAD

(Continued from page 1)

population, Mikhail Gorbachev underscored the need to improve the quality and level of the range of consumer goods. In this respect, he made some critical remarks about large cities and the region's consumer goods industries.

Of late the question of morality and social justice has been raised with increasing frequency among all the strata of the population, said Gorbachev. The Soviet people highly value the achievement of our country in all spheres of life. They are fully aware of problems hindering our progress and are determined to be active in communist construction.

POLISH-AFGHAN TALKS

(Continued from page 1)

Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Karmal. The delegation talks with the Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, W. Jaruzelski.

The two sides expressed support for the proposals put forward by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, and substantially improved the international climate. They fully supported the Soviet stand at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms and space weapons. Having expressed their deep anxiety over aggravation of international tensions the two sides stressed that this had resulted from actions of the United States, some of its allies who are pursuing a policy of confrontation, boosting the arms race, and bent on carrying it to space.

Emphasized was the need for an immediate cessation of undeclared war against Afghanistan and for a political settlement to the situation created by the interference of external forces and international relations.

Daniel Ortega, U.S. aggressiveness still remains

Libanon. The agreement of the Reagan administration towards the Nicaraguan people's resistance to the Somoza regime revolution successfully advances. It has become clear that the Reagan administration's policy of support for the Somoza regime is a failure. The Nicaraguan people's resistance to the Somoza regime is a success. The Reagan administration's policy of support for the Somoza regime is a failure. The Nicaraguan people's resistance to the Somoza regime is a success.

Touching on the question of the Central American crisis, Daniel Ortega told the Mexican "Excelsior" paper. He stressed that the USA, wanting to "solve" the problem of Nicaragua with military force and economic blockade, has issued a challenge to the whole of Latin America. Washington resists the independent tone and foreign



FACTS AND EVENTS

Pincheff's military fascist regime is mounting its reprisals against the political opposition in a vain attempt to contain the growing struggle by the popular masses for democracy.

During a large-scale round-up, the secret police detained more than three hundred people who took part in a rally dedicated to the 12th anniversary of the Socialist Party of Chile.

The policy of "constructive cooperation" between the Reagan administration and the racist

government in South Africa is having a fatal effect on the developments in South Africa. Emerson Munnagawa, Zimbabwe's State Minister at the Prime Minister's office, has said.

The latest special issue of the "Courier UNESCO" magazine is dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Victory over Nazism.

The issue of further developing Japanese-Soviet relations and expanding bilateral political, economic and cultural ties were discussed at a recent congress of the parliamentary association of Japanese-Soviet friendship.

Conspiracy plot uncovered

New Delhi. A plot to assassinate the Prime Minister of India, Rajiv Gandhi, during his official visit to the USA this June has been uncovered. W. Webster, Director of the US Federal Bureau of Investigation, the "Times of India" correspondent

writes from Washington, reported that seven Sikh terrorists had been arrested. They are British and US citizens and had planned a guerrilla-type operation against the Indian Government and to murder Rajiv Gandhi.

Refusal to lay wreath

Copenhagen. T. Tordman, US Ambassador in Denmark, refused to lay a wreath to the obelisk on the common grave of Soviet soldiers in Allinge town on Bornholm Island. In connection with the 40th anniversary of Victory over fascism, Uffe Ellermann-Jensen, Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, the ambassador of the USSR, France, Britain, the representatives of the local authorities and the

public arrived on the island and participated in the wreath-laying ceremony.

Through the newspaper "Politiken" U. Ellermann-Jensen expressed his regret with regard to the actions of the US ambassador, noting that they became a violation of the traditions to commemorate the fallen. In this case, stressed the minister, it is a matter of killed allies.

PRIORITY FOR JAPANESE MILITARY

Tokyo. Japan's National Defense Department has started to implement the commitment it gave Washington to guard the so-called one-thousand-mile zone of the sea around Japan.

The Kyodo Tsushin news agency reports that funds have been allocated for the installation of powerful radar tracking stations on Okinawa and two Jima, and the deployment of intercepter fighters on these two islands. The number of AWACS planes is to be increased and there are plans to set up a

detachment of tanker planes. These plans which are part of another five-year programme to build up Japan's armed forces, are regarded by the country's defence department as top priority.

At the same time, measures are being taken to raise the combat potential of the Japanese Navy, which is being armed with new missile ships and other vessels. In order to prepare for "joint combat operations", Japanese ships hold regular exercises with the US Navy.

REJECTING WASHINGTON'S DIKTAT

Mexico. Attempts by the Central American Group to settle the Central American crisis have so far failed due to the Reagan administration's blocking all efforts to reach peace in the region. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega told the Mexican "Excelsior" paper. He stressed that the USA, wanting to "solve" the problem of Nicaragua with military force and economic blockade, has issued a challenge to the whole of Latin America. Washington resists the independent tone and foreign

policy of the republic and the strengthening of the revolutionary process, which confirms the possibility of similar revolutions on the continent.

On his recent trip to several socialist and West European states Ortega noted the denunciation by the international community of US interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, as well as the readiness to help in the peaceful, political solution of Central American problems.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SUBMARINE BALLYHOO

The anti-Soviet campaigners from Sweden have again raised their voices, notes the political analyst, Ye. Polopov in IZVESTIA.

According to press reports, there are intentions to sum up the "information" about Soviet submarines violating the territorial waters of Denmark, Norway and Finland. No attempt is being made to conceal that these are believed to be Soviet submarines.

What is the reason for this new outbreak of "submarine searching"?

The answer cannot be all that simple. It is clear that on the one hand the Swedish reactionary circles are seeking to convince the taxpayers that the new increase in defence spending is quite justifiable. On the other hand there are circles in Sweden who are still heeding every word from across the Atlantic where all sorts of anti-Soviet statements are made in great profusion. According to the newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet", the American Secretary of the Navy, John Lehman, attending a confidential seminar at Harvard University at the end of April said that the Soviet Union is studying the Swedish waters in the Baltic Sea.

WHITE LILIES FOR DEAD SS

What was the need for Mr Reagan to don a bullet-proof jacket under his cloak and accompanied by General Kohl to visit an SS cemetery at Bitburg—asks A. Franklin, a LITRATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent, in Bonn. Was it a sheer stubbornness, myopia or what? In Madrid, he was met with a poster which said, "Adolf Reagan".

The right wing in West Germany is trying to sell an idea to the country that the methods which were used by the Wehrmacht and the SS, were, perhaps, not very clean, yet they were correct — in being spearheaded against the East. As Heiner Geissler, Secretary General of the Christian Democratic Union, put it, he could have celebrated the Victory Day in Europe only if the Soviet Union had been destroyed.

It was not for nothing that Reagan took the risk of putting yellow roses and white lilies on the SS-men graves, Franklin stresses. The "day-off" for Bitburg will be participation of West Germany in the American Crusade against the "empire of evil" — the Soviet Union, sums up the proceedings the Social Democratic weekly, "Vorwärts".

COMBATING DROUGHT

The drought in many African countries, unprecedented in scale, was felt in Ethiopia too, writes P. Tarutia in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

It affected twelve of the country's fourteen provinces, with 7-8 million people becoming its victims.

The country's authorities, the author notes, have worked out a comprehensive cardinal programme to eradicate the consequences of the drought. Over 200 first-aid centres, 20 tent camps and 41 intensive catering camps for evacuees have been set up in the twelve affected provinces.

Addressing the population on the radio and TV, Mengistu Haile Mariam noted, that a programme had been developed to solve the problem stage by stage.

In line with the programme, nearly 400 thousand people have already moved to western and south-western parts of the country, where they are being assisted to put up houses and set up peasants' communities.

By the end of the current year it is planned to move 1,250,000 people to areas not affected by the drought. To fulfil the programme for saving millions of people the Government of Ethiopia is spending large funds, which are almost equal to the country's annual capital investments in economic development.

COCOM — INSTRUMENT OF DIKTAT

Set up in 1950, the Coordination Committee for controlling exports to socialist countries (COCOM) which had the late US President Harry S. Truman as its "godfather", is in effect a weapon of American pressure on its partners, writes Ye. Shashkov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

In their trade and economic relations with the socialist countries, US allies have to consult the COCOM lists banning exports of certain goods. These lists were compiled under strong American pressure and include nearly half of the goods sold on international markets.

Under Reagan, the Defense Department in Washington has reviewed the lists of "particularly important types of military technology". The business community in the West sarcastically call these "an eight-hundred-page enumeration of modern technologies".

It is true that the socialist countries are faced with certain complications resulting from disorganisation of international economic links, disruption of the main directions in world trade caused by economic war policies. However, they have all they need to withstand any pressure, discriminatory measures, and attempts to hinder their development and participation in international economic cooperation.

OF INTEREST

Museum of enigmas

A museum in Chicago will soon celebrate its 50th anniversary. Within the framework of preparations towards the occasion, the administration suggested that the city's inhabitants participate in a game that lasts two years.

They will be quizzed with 80 questions, the answers of which are to be found at the museum's exposition. The difficulty in searching for them lies in the fact that all the answers are cryptic and should be deciphered. Thus the phrase "The En-

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What was the need for Mr Reagan to don a bullet-proof jacket under his cloak and accompanied by General Kohl to visit an SS cemetery at Bitburg—asks A. Franklin, a LITRATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent, in Bonn. Was it a sheer stubbornness, myopia or what? In Madrid, he was met with a poster which said, "Adolf Reagan".

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It was not for nothing that Reagan took the risk of putting yellow roses and white lilies on the SS-men graves, Franklin stresses. The "day-off" for Bitburg will be participation of West Germany in the American Crusade against the "empire of evil" — the Soviet Union, sums up the proceedings the Social Democratic weekly, "Vorwärts".

COMBATING DROUGHT

The drought in many African countries, unprecedented in scale, was felt in Ethiopia too, writes P. Tarutia in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

It affected twelve of the country's fourteen provinces, with 7-8 million people becoming its victims.

The country's authorities, the author notes, have worked out a comprehensive cardinal programme to eradicate the consequences of the drought. Over 200 first-aid centres, 20 tent camps and 41 intensive catering camps for evacuees have been set up in the twelve affected provinces.

Addressing the population on the radio and TV, Mengistu Haile Mariam noted, that a programme had been developed to solve the problem stage by stage.

In line with the programme, nearly 400 thousand people have already moved to western and south-western parts of the country, where they are being assisted to put up houses and set up peasants' communities.

By the end of the current year it is planned to move 1,250,000 people to areas not affected by the drought. To fulfil the programme for saving millions of people the Government of Ethiopia is spending large funds, which are almost equal to the country's annual capital investments in economic development.

COCOM — INSTRUMENT OF DIKTAT

Set up in 1950, the Coordination Committee for controlling exports to socialist countries (COCOM) which had the late US President Harry S. Truman as its "godfather", is in effect a weapon of American pressure on its partners, writes Ye. Shashkov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

In their trade and economic relations with the socialist countries, US allies have to consult the COCOM lists banning exports of certain goods. These lists were compiled under strong American pressure and include nearly half of the goods sold on international markets.

Under Reagan, the Defense Department in Washington has reviewed the lists of "particularly important types of military technology". The business community in the West sarcastically call these "an eight-hundred-page enumeration of modern technologies".

It is true that the socialist countries are faced with certain complications resulting from disorganisation of international economic links, disruption of the main directions in world trade caused by economic war policies. However, they have all they need to withstand any pressure, discriminatory measures, and attempts to hinder their development and participation in international economic cooperation.

OF INTEREST

Museum of enigmas

A museum in Chicago will soon celebrate its 50th anniversary. Within the framework of preparations towards the occasion, the administration suggested that the city's inhabitants participate in a game that lasts two years.

They will be quizzed with 80 questions, the answers of which are to be found at the museum's exposition. The difficulty in searching for them lies in the fact that all the answers are cryptic and should be deciphered. Thus the phrase "The En-

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SUBMARINE BALLYHOO

The anti-Soviet campaigners from Sweden have again raised their voices, notes the political analyst, Ye. Polopov in IZVESTIA.

According to press reports, there are intentions to sum up the "information" about Soviet submarines violating the territorial waters of Denmark, Norway and Finland. No attempt is being made to conceal that these are believed to be Soviet submarines.

What is the reason for this new outbreak of "submarine searching"?

The answer cannot be all that simple. It is clear that on the one hand the Swedish reactionary circles are seeking to convince the taxpayers that the new increase in defence spending is quite justifiable. On the other hand there are circles in Sweden who are still heeding every word from across the Atlantic where all sorts of anti-Soviet statements are made in great profusion. According to the newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet", the American Secretary of the Navy, John Lehman, attending a confidential seminar at Harvard University at the end of April said that the Soviet Union is studying the Swedish waters in the Baltic Sea.

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VIEWPOINT

Yuri GVOZDEV

IMF: Iron fist in velvet glove

The Santo Domingo meeting of Latin American debtor-nations, held early this year at the level of foreign and finance ministers, urged the governments of creditor-countries to reconsider the terms of debt servicing, the discriminatory practices in trade exchanges, and commence a political dialogue.

A document presented by the Government of the Dominican Republic strongly denounced the programme for effecting economic order recommended by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for many Latin American countries. So what are the Fund's recommendations with regard to debtor-nations, in Latin America and elsewhere?

In exchange for another loan to service old debts and their interests, the IMF usually demands greater access for foreign capital and elimination of the state sector in the economy; wage freeze and a free market; slashing of social programme and the lifting of import restrictions. The inevitable result is the plummeting of the already low material standards, more unem-

ployment and greater rapacious exploitation by foreign companies.

But when social unrest starts the antidote is repression. Precisely such a policy led to the bloodshed in the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and other "third world" countries. In the eyes of developing countries, as the French "Economie et Politique" magazine puts it, the Fund is "enemy No. 1, symbolizing financial machinations and unbearable extortion". It has been termed an iron fist in a velvet glove. We could say as well — it is a big stick raised over the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America by the USA, which dominates the Fund.

The Reagan administration deliberately gears its financial and economic policy towards developing countries in such a way that enables it pump out the money needed to continue the arms race and the "star wars" programme. This in no small measure led to the fact that the debts of the developing nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America rose, from 407 billion dol-

lars in 1980 to over 810 billion in early 1984; they are expected to reach one trillion in the near future.

Between 1981 and 1983, due to the growing interest rates set by US bankers, the debts of the states of Asia, Africa and Latin America jumped by 41 billion dollars. In 1983, for instance, developing countries repaid 70 billion dollars in interest on their foreign debts. The Vice-Chairman of the Socialist International, former Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Perez said in this respect that the USA is prepared to fight for its prosperity by impoverishing the entire world. I would also say: it is ready to impoverish the whole world to ensure profits for its military-industrial complex.

Things are particularly bad in Latin America. The Head of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America, Enrique Iglesias, believes that all this will make many countries exert enormous effort to achieve by 1990 the



Round the Soviet Union

● A RIVER-SEA DRY-CARGO SHIP, LAUNCHED BY SHIPBUILDERS IN THE KRASNOYE SORMOVO PLANT IN GORKY (A CITY ON THE VOLGA), HAS BEEN NAMED AFTER THE GLORIOUS HOLIDAY — "40 YEARS OF VICTORY" OVER FASCISM. Young Pioneers and schoolchildren of the city collected 3,500 tonnes of scrap metal which was remelted into steel to build the new ship.

● VARIETIES OF WHEAT, RYE AND BARLEY USED TO BAKE BREAD AS FAR AS IN 5th-MILLENNIUM B.C. GROW IN THE RESERVATION WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED IN SOVIET ARMENIA (TRANSCASIA). The area under wild cereals takes 89 hectares. Almost all known varieties of wild wheat grow there. The reservation was formed to preserve its genetic fund which is also in existence in Syria and Palestine.

● LENINGRAD POWER SPECIALISTS BELIEVE THAT IT IS NOT NECESSARILY THAT THERMAL ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS ARE FOR SURE ACCOMPANIED BY "ACID RAINS". At electric power stations of Siberia they started testing coal furnaces of a new design. The discharge of nitrogen oxides in these furnaces was reduced by almost a half.

● A NEUROSURGICAL CENTRE — THE BIGGEST IN THE TRANSCASIA — HAS STARTED FUNCTIONING IN BAKU, CAPITAL OF AZERBAIJAN. Its opening is a part of the long-term programme for the specialization of medical institutions in the republic. In addition, a cardiological, stomatological and an oncological centre are already operating successfully in Baku.

● SCHOOL No. 35 IN YEREVAN, THE ARMENIAN CAPITAL, HAS MICROCOMPUTERS FOR LESSONS IN MATHEMATICS. The pupils at the school, from six-year-olds to senior schoolchildren, are learning how to operate the computers. The use of computer technology in primary school is a continuation of an experiment being carried out at the school for several years.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE COMET TO ANSWER SCIENTISTS' QUESTIONS

In March 1986, four automatic interplanetary stations will meet simultaneously with Halley's comet in the distant outer space. Two of them are Soviet, one — West European and the fourth — Japanese. What has aroused this interest in the most famous celestial body? The comet, writes the magazine VOKRUG SVETA (Round the World), are supposed to contain unique information about the processes which took place when the Solar System evolved.

Moreover, certain scientists also associate with comets the origin of life on the Earth. The chemical composition of the comets, determined by means of spectral analysis, shows that they contain organic molecules which, in certain conditions are capable of self-organizing into amino acids and bases of nucleic acids — bricks of life matter which may serve as a base for the origin of the simplest microorganisms.

Since the collision of comets with our planet is not an exceptional phenomenon and at the early stages of the development of the Planetary System such a thing happened quite often, the Earth could very well be "infected" from them with organic matter.

Observations of comets are very essential for diagnosing the physical conditions in interplanetary space. Their utilization as natural probes is at present the only possibility to investigate those sectors of outer space which are so far inaccessible for interplanetary stations.

RESTORERS

Having ceased to be dominated by intuitive craftsmen and artisans, restoration work has become a veritable science. Today this country has two thousand restorers. It is also a thing of the past for local museums to bring their items to Moscow for "repairs". After training at institutes, workshops, technical colleges or art schools in this city, local restorers assume responsibility for preservation of art works on the spot.

The attention this country gives to protection and restoration of cultural monuments is nothing sporadic. In 1917, a few months after Soviet power was established, the government set up a Collegium to be in charge of museum affairs and the protection of ancient art monuments. Today large sums of money are allocated for restoration work.

In the post-war years the importance of the modest profession of restorer became particularly vital. From ruins restorers have brought back to life numerous wonderful architectural pieces and ensembles and recreated valuable paintings. In Leningrad, which was besieged by the Nazis for 900 days during World War II, more than three thousand buildings were damaged and 840 completely destroyed. At the end of the war the damage was estimated at 38 thousand million roubles. However, the city's restorers gave back to the ruined palaces and museums built by Russia's best architects their former beauty and splendour. As a recognition of their work Leningrad was last year awarded the European Gold Medal by the Hamburg Foundation of West Germany for courage, scholarship, and restorers from various countries.



Masters at the restoration shop of the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow work on scores of paintings every year.

Photo by Alexander Sekretaryov

How does BAM function?

Freight traffic along the 3,200 km Baikal-Amur Railway (BAM), which stretches from Eastern Siberia to the Pacific Ocean, will grow by 50 per cent this year. More than 40 million tonnes of goods and over 5 million passengers have already been carried along this line.

All that is best in Soviet railway transportation today is used

on BAM. In the first place, these are improved means of signalling and communication that guarantee full traffic safety at a rate of one train per every 8-10 minutes. A whole series of new locomotives of northern version have been developed for BAM. A computer centre is used for traffic planning and control.

Today trains loaded with export timber and coal run along this line. When BAM attains its design capacity it will become possible to increase the volume of deliveries. Besides, the line will increase the possibilities of the Trans-Siberian container service along the Asia-Europe route. The growing popularity of this railway with businessmen is explained by the fact that it is shorter and cheaper than sea routes.

SINGLE POWER SYSTEM

The Single Power System of the Soviet Union incorporates the power systems of nearly all the constituent republics, writes the magazine NAUKA v SSSR (Science in USSR). Outside this system operate only the united power systems of the Far East (Russian Federation) and Central Asia. They will be connected to the year development plan. Centralized power supply now embraces over 10 million square kilometres of the country's territory with a population of over 220 million. The degree of the centralization of power production has amounted to 98 per cent. The capacity of power stations making the Single Power System makes about 240 million kilowatts. Thanks to this system the hydroresources are used more effectively, writes the magazine, and owing to the optimal load of jointly operating power stations of various types, the efficiency of the operation of the whole system increases.

COMMUNICATION SATELLITES

The launching of the Molniya-1 communication satellite, the first in the USSR, 20 years ago was a sensation. It enabled the inhabitants of Vladivostok to watch on TV the May Day demonstration in Moscow. A mere 18 months later, 20 ground orbit stations were already in operation. They helped ensure the transmission of the Central TV programmes to the districts of the Extreme North, the Far East and Siberia. Thus, the world's first national distribution satellite television KAYA ROSSIIYA.

There are more than 3,000 ground stations today in the Kray system only. Moreover, there are 300 such stations. And these two, combined with the Orbita com-

munication satellite system and ground radio relay lines will ensure transmission of the Central TV programmes throughout the country in 5 hours at a time convenient for viewers. The communication satellites, described in the newspaper, perform numerous functions. They are widely used to transmit the telephotos of newspapers to the printshops of the country, speeding up their delivery to subscribers. They ensure telephone communication between cities and populated areas of the country. At first the Orbita system was being developed as a network for transmitting the programmes of the Central TV, whereas now it is supplemented by a modern telephone equipment becoming an integral part of the Single Automated Communication System of the whole country.

HOW TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS

The Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences has summed up the results of a survey: "Soviet mode of life. Conditions, opinions and estimates of Soviet people". This is the first survey of such a scope, writes IZVESTIYA. Polled were 16,150 people of over 18 years of age in eight in the country. Seventy-five per cent of them were men and 25 per cent were women. They were pensioners, students and those engaged in the upbringing of children or working on the private subholdings. Answering the question on the place of work in shaping people's aspirations, 80 per cent of those polled stressed that industry and construction are the most important factors in the country. Along with industry, many mentioned such factors as health, honesty, principle, and high educational standards. Of course, there were people who considered as very important "good things" like money, "useful" connections, "good" conditions — but opinions were quite rare, the survey concludes.

NINETEEN TESTS FOR LORRIES

The Likhachev Motorway in Moscow has put into operation this country's biggest automatic testing complex.

The lorry to be tested is driven into the test chamber where, thereupon, hermetically sealed. Obeying a programme, an electronic computer turns on artificial solar radiation to imitate the conditions, in which vehicles will work, to test the vehicle to this adverse influence for many hours. Measurements will register all the least changes in any of the assemblies. Moving to another chamber, the lorry is checked with a "torrential" test.

One storey above there are smaller chambers for another testing of separate assemblies like engines, carburetors, fuel pumps which will be exposed to tropical heat or to severe Siberian cold.

Before long, customers in the north and in the south of the country, and in other countries will receive new vehicles that have withstood nineteen tests to show their resistance to vibration, their standard of comfort, endurance, and economy, and the quality of their exhaust.

Labour protection at oil fields of Azerbaijan

The devices designed by the engineers from Azerbaijan in Transcaucasian republics minimize the impact of devices set on exhaust pipes of the drilling units on the workers and the environment.

Rapid advances in technology demand the improvement of labour protection measures. In Azerbaijan the problem is tackled by large search collectives. In 1985, 200 and odd new devices, moving the hazardous impact of gases, vibration and dust out into production.

In 1985 the industry of Azerbaijan has produced about 170 million rubles of labour protection.

The breakthroughs by Azerbaijani scientists and engineers also find broad application in the other oil-producing republics of the USSR.

Places to visit

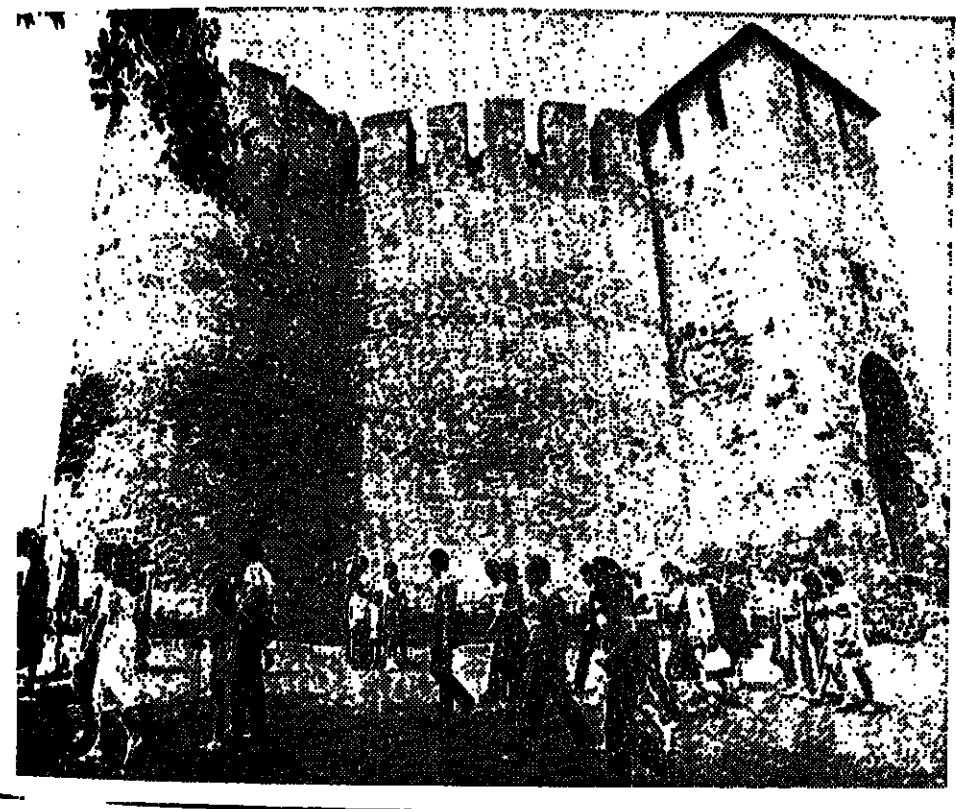
FORTRESS ON THE DNIESTER

Pictured here is an ancient fortress, one of the main attractions in Soroki, an old Moldavian town. Built at the end of the 15th century, the fortress stands on the right bank of the Dniester and represents a giant tower equally fortified on all sides. Its combat importance is enhanced by the fact that five small towers — each a fortress by itself — protrude from the wall at equal distances from one another, forming a circle. Four of the towers are round and the fifth, serving as

an entrance, is rectangular and faces the Dniester. Each of them is five metres in diameter; their walls are three metres thick and 20 metres high. Structurally, the fortress in Soroki has no equals in Eastern Europe. Only Caprarola, an Italian town, has a similar tower.

Preserved till our days, the fortress in Soroki has been placed under state protection and is now an open-air museum.

Text and photo by Vladimir Samoylov



FOUR SEAS IN ONE PAVILION

A newly built continental sea aquarium, the largest in the Soviet Union and in Europe, will make it possible to take a vicarious cruise through the seas and oceans of the world. The aquarium has been installed in the new pavilion devoted to fisheries and fishing at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow.

The pavilion towers, like a ship, over a pond. Much of its equipment resembles the rigging of today's ship.

Several seas, including the White, the Barents, the Black and the Sea of Japan, will be represented in the new pavilion. Animal and plant life typical of those seas can be observed through the huge viewing windows of the aquarium. There are 12 tanks all in all, each for plants, fishes and other organisms of certain sea ocean or river. Bottom relief and layouts will also be appropriate to specific water bodies.

Sea life will be represented in four tanks. They will be filled with artificial sea water and special refrigerators will keep the water temperature low for fishes from the Arctic seas.

Livadia resort is 60

Sixty years have passed since the Livadia resort on the southern shore of the Crimea accommodated its first holiday-makers — peasants. It was set up in the summer residence of Russian tsars in accordance with a decree on using the Crimean resorts to cure the working people.

Ten thousand workers and peasants spent their holidays in the Crimea during the first year of the decree. Now more than 2 million people rest annually in its 339 resorts. Favourable climatic conditions have made it possible to establish in this area several types of resorts in which practically all kinds of diseases can be cured. The new areas, where promising reserves of mineral waters and medicinal muds are prospected, are currently being developed.

Sea Fleet, go on sea voyages on ships of the Artek's own flotilla. They will also work on local collective and state farms and have decided to contribute the money thus earned to the fund of the 12th Moscow Festival of Youth and Students.

Children draw the world

Drawings made by children from Zhilomir, a regional centre in north-western Ukraine, have won 25 medals at international contests in the United States, Switzerland, Japan, India, Hungary, Poland and other countries.

One of the first prize-winners was Lena Bazhan, aged 13. In 1983 she received a diploma for her picture, "The Ukrainian Dance". After her, Oksana Shevchenko, 6, won the Grand Prix in Hungary for her drawing, "Spring". In New York Kira Sorochinskaya, 8, was awarded the highest award of a contest, "How I Would Live in the 21st Century", sponsored by UNESCO. She completed with 60,000 other children. Last year, Lena Anisovichuk, aged 13, won the first prize at San Francisco where she was the subject of the contest.

was the world in the 21st century.

At nine, Alyona Liberda became the winner of a Soviet national contest, "Youth of My Country". Her drawing features on a postage stamp.

Entering for various competitions, little citizens of Zhilomir

have won more than one hundred diplomas and other awards. All these prodigies are members of a children's art studio.

Their works are on display at a children's art gallery at the city's Palace of Young Pioneers. Last year, the gallery was visited by more than ten thousand people.

Artek summer camp takes in first shift

Artek is the name of a popular summer camp for children. Named after Lenin, this national pioneer camp lies near Gurzuf, a picturesque place on the Black Sea Coast. This year, the Soviet children who have gathered here for the first summer shift together with their

foreign friends, are celebrating the 80th anniversary of the Young Pioneers Organization. This year's season was opened by more than four thousand children.

During their stay at the camp the children will visit Crimean cities, meet sailors of the Black

Sea Fleet, go on sea voyages on ships of the Artek's own flotilla. They will also work on local collective and state farms and have decided to contribute the money thus earned to the fund of the 12th Moscow Festival of Youth and Students.

Performing puppets

"Puppets" — this is the name of an amateur variety and puppet theatre set up four years ago under the Culture House of the Moscow Bureau of footwear production association.

Now the company embraces over 20 people of various professions. They all design and make puppets and costumes, arrange lighting and recording.

Unlike the traditional puppet theatre where actors behind the screen make the puppets act before the audience, at this particular theatre both performers and puppets are seen by the audience. The actor and the puppet are mutually complementary, with the action often based on their interrelationship.

The variety programme also provides for the spectators' partaking in the performance, the other part of the show being moved to the spectators' foyer. The presenter offers the audience a musical journey through time and ages. In this puppets are good helpers of the actors. One can't join dancing Sancho Panza with Don Quixote or a Gypsy and Russian folk dances. Within a short period the amateur actors became popular among young audiences.

The proceeds from a recent performance went to the fund of the youth forum due this summer in Moscow. Their cherished dream is to set up a theatrical cafe, where they will perform before the participants and guests of the festival. What they convey to the audience — the ideas of love, kindness and mutual understanding — needs no translation.

VIEWPOINT

Social consumption funds: 146,000,000,000 roubles in 1985

The social consumption fund is the most rapidly growing section of Soviet people's real incomes. From these funds the state allocates means for the implementation of the basic constitutional rights of Soviet citizens — free education and medical care and secure old age. Says Nikolai LEBEDINSKY, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Committee:

Speaking about the living standards of a Soviet citizen, we usually mention his or her wages — their major earnings. Wages are the basic but not the sole income of the Soviet people. A considerable part of the population's incomes, which have grown 2.5 times over the past 15 years, is guaranteed by social consumption funds. In addition to earnings for work done (wages) a Soviet citizen also receives all kinds of benefits, as well as partial or 100 per cent discounts.

Q: What are the sources of social consumption funds?

A: The bulk of them (about 80 per cent) comes from the State Budget. Apart from this enterprises set up their own social consumption fund: it finances housing construction and cultural activities. Workers, employees and collective farmers make no deductions from their wages to social consumption funds besides the usual trade union membership dues which do not exceed one per cent of their earnings.

Q: Who has the right to enjoy the social consumption funds?

A: All members of our socialist society do. However the bulk of them is spent on the people who either do not work (pensioners), or have not yet begun to work (children and students). This gives people confidence in their future and, at the same time, moderates social inequality stemming from difference in the number of dependants in a family.

Q: What are the social consumption funds spent on?

A: The state distributes the funds in three main directions: rendering free services (education, public health, physical culture and sports), immediate cash payments (social security) and discounts, rent subsidies and so on. To meet all these requirements in 1985 the Soviet state will spend a total of 146,000 million roubles, i.e., 25 per cent of its national income or an average of 2,000 roubles from public consumption funds per Soviet family of four.

Q: What are social consumption funds needed for?

A: Indeed, wouldn't it be simpler to turn these social funds over to the citizens themselves? No, this would be tantamount to a refusal to ensure the equality of Soviet citizens. Hardly would all the people, after getting the means from the social consumption funds, be able and like to spend them on the protection of their health, or on self-education.

Lebedinsky pointed out that the social and economic development programme for the period till the year 2000, currently being drawn up, envisages a further development and growth in social consumption funds and, consequently, the consistent levelling up of the socio-economic conditions of Soviet people.

PROFILES

GRIGORY GORIN

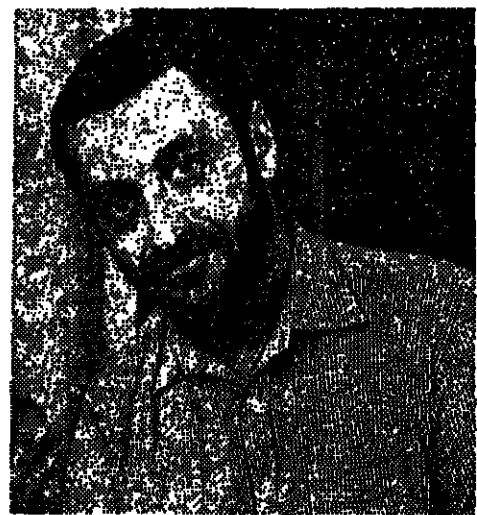
Forty-four-year-old popular playwright and film scriptwriter, Grigory Gorin of Moscow, is a doctor by training. He began his literary career when he was a doctor in the ambulance service. At the time he wrote humorous stories and jokes which were extensively published in Soviet and foreign satirical publications. Together with Arkady Arkanov, also a former doctor and satirist, he wrote three plays. Since 1970, Gorin has been writing on his own. Gorin's first play, "Don't Forget Herodotus!", was produced 15 years ago at the Central Soviet Army Theatre and has been successfully staged ever since.

My calling as a playwright is due mainly to intuition, says Gorin. I have always liked theatre. I began by taking part in quiz shows for which I invented playlets and scenes. My stories have been recited by variety actors in what is also a sort of theatre. I am always curious in knowing how my own creations handled by others gain a new sound and new clothing. I support the theory advanced by Soviet playwright Mikhail Roachkin, who used to compare the theatre to a ship in which the writer is only a pilot, and which can only sail with its own captain and the crew acting in harmony. If a pilot wants to board this ship, he must observe the nautical rules.

Grigory Gorin has had a succession of felicitous "ship crews" like the Lenin Komsomol Theatre led by its chief director, Mark Zakharov, the Satira Theatre, where his producers were Valentin Pluchek and Andrei Mironov, and Eldar Ryazanov as a film director.

Grigory Gorin writes all his plays as philosophical parables in which he aspires to draw audiences to the solution of problems facing every one of us — the way we live and our capacity to love, the way we show kindness and are considerate to others.

In any event, every author writes about himself and expresses the qualities of his own soul, and there is no other way. The task, therefore, is to find a hero who would resemble the author in character and who will allow him to express feelings and thoughts. That's why, as my main characters, I look for people associated with my genre and with my understanding of the essence



and role of a comic character in the life of society. Thus appeared "Thyl", a folk jester in the play "Thyl". In that play I was interested in tracing an entertainer's career from an itinerant joker to a hero. That's how I conceived Munchausen in the film "This Very Munchausen", whom I sought to dissociate from a liar who spins yarns for children and to turn him into a poetic figure — a bard of invention and fantasy. Another is Swift (in the play "The House Built by Swift"), the most complex character I have dealt with as a playwright so far. Swift's task was not so much to entertain people, as to make them indignant at themselves. This is exactly how my heroes of a "comic fantasy" first appeared. At present, I am searching for a new way of writing. I have stopped writing and started thinking even though I realize that creative work is a natural process in which it is dangerous to act like a comped, which begins to think about which leg to move first.

Natalya KUROVA

NEW PUBLISHERS FOR CHILDREN

Vyturya (Lark) — this is the name of the publishers of children's and teenagers' literature set up recently in Lithuania (a Baltic republic). The republic earlier released children's books in large circulations only through publishers of adult literature. Vyturya will issue for tiny tots and schoolchildren fairy tales, fiction, sci-fi and other works of Lithuanian authors, as well as books by Soviet and foreign writers.

Vyturya are not the only specialized publishers in the Soviet Union. Similar houses exist practically in all the Union republics: for instance, Gyandzh-

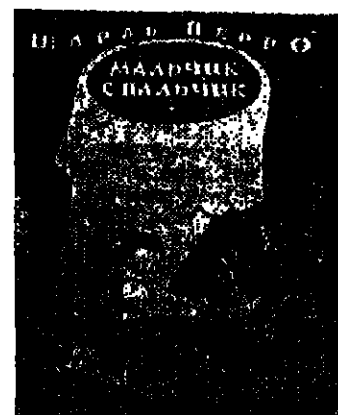
lik in Azerbaijan, Vasyolka in the Ukraine, Zhalya in Kazakhstan, Nakaduli in Georgia. In all, over seventy publishers in the USSR put out books for children and youth, among them such giants as Detkaya Literatura, Malysh, Molodaya Gvardiya. Last year alone 3,000 books in 94 national and foreign languages with a total circulation of 500,000,000 were released for children. Besides, the USSR publishes 66 children's magazines and other periodicals with an annual circulation of 351 million copies, as well as 28 newspapers for Young Pioneers with a circulation of 17 million copies.

'THE KREUTZER SONATA' BEING SHOT

The Italian programme of the TV network of Switzerland jointly with the Italian television have started filming "The Kreutzer Sonata". According to the film makers, the novel by the great Russian writer Leo Tolstoy attracted them not only because it reflects psychological drama, but also because it is an

expression of profound philosophical meditations on love and duty, the things which are timely in our days, too.

The three-part serial is to come out this autumn, while the full-length version will be put on general release in Switzerland and Italy and will be selected to compete at various festivals.



Artist Boris Dekhterev has over 500 works displayed at an exhibition now on in the premises of the USSR Academy of Arts. Among them are illustrations to Griboyedov's renowned comedy "Who from Whom?", engravings to Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and "Othello", drawing to Apuleius' "The Golden Ass". Dekhterev, chief artist of the unique 50-volume series of the "Library of World Literature for Children", greatly enjoys illustrating works meant for younger readers.

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In honour of Sholokhov

A state museum-reserve in honour of Nobel Prize Winner, Mikhail Sholokhov (1905-1984), is being set up in the Cosack village of Vyoshenskaya (the Don area), where the Soviet writer was born. Sholokhov lived and worked in one of the houses in the village for nearly sixty years. It was there that he wrote his novels and stories: "And Quiet Flows the Don", "Virgin Soil Upturned", "Fate of a Man" and "They Fought for Their Country". Photographs, books signed by him and various publications of his works are coming to the museum from all parts of the country from people who knew Sholokhov personally.

The reserve, with an area of more than 10,000 hectares, will also include the fields and the forests around the village described in his stories and novels. The museum which is to be completed in 1990 will have its first stage commissioned this May to commemorate his 80th birthday.



IN MEMORY OF RABINDRANATH TAGORE

Rabindranath Tagore wrote two poems: one in 1888 the start of his poetic career; the other — in the last year of his life, 1941. The first is called, "Life", the other — "People Are Working". They are filled by the author's love for life and hatred for the oppressors and warmongers.

Both these poems were recited at a Rabindranath Tagore evening at the Tagore Club of School No. 26 by Vice-President of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society Gennady Pechnikov, People's Artist of the RSFSR. The evening was dedicated to the 124th anniversary of the great Indian poet and writer's birth.

The schoolchildren entertained their guests with giving a con-

cert at which they performed a play. They gave a performance of excerpts from Tagore's book, "Letters From Russia", performed Indian dances. The children presented the members of the Indian Embassy in Moscow with puppets they had made themselves.

We in India are happy to realize that the young generation of the Soviet people has the memory of Rabindranath Tagore, said D. C. Bhattacharya, name of the outstanding poet of not only Indian but also world literature serves the cause of strengthening the friendship, which is so dear to the heart.

Masha BUD

Ballet premiere

Two one-act ballets were performed in one evening at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre in Moscow.

It is the first time that a Soviet musical company has staged a theatrical production of Sergei Prokofiev's cantata, "Alexander Nevsky", which revives the history of Russia's heroic past and its people's struggle for liberation from a foreign domination.

The name of choreographer Svetlana Volkovskaya appeared for the first time in 1983, when she staged the ballet "An-

tony and Cleopatra", in her production, "The Dangerous Game", she tackles a modern subject.

Dmitry Shostakovich's imagery has inspired us to produce a ballet which takes issue of the danger of the world war, which is one of the most topical issues of the day, she says.

Igor KAR

● A scene from the ballet "Dangerous Shadow".

Photo by Andrei Sht



WHAT'S ON!

May 21-24

THEATRES

Bolsheoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 21 — A celebration opening of the Days of Culture of Vietnam. Guest performances by Teatr Wielki (Warsaw). 22 — Szymonowski, "Krol Roger" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 22 — Double-bill: Schubert, "Evensong Dance"; Strauss, "Straussiana" (one-act ballet). 23 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (operetta). 24 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 21 — Feltman, "An Old Comedy". 22 — Mozart, "La flûte enchantée" (opera performed by the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre). 23 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus". 24 (mat and alt) — Glazkov, "Kholobych". 24 (eve) — Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry".

FILMS

Following in Footsteps (Mosfilm Studio, USSR).

Directed by Rodin Kabanov, the film tells about the fate of a talented actor Valentin Ruzov, his personal life.

Cinema "Metropol" (Prospekt Marx). Metro Moskva Revolyutsii.

The Unmarked Corp (Zhenko Film Studio, USSR). A thriller about how a famous official, Zhuravsky, uncovers a conspiracy while examining a new ship.

Cinema "Imel" (4/2 Prochazhenskaya St). Prochazhenskaya St. Metro Sokol.

Central Lenin Museum (Ploshchad Revolyutsii). An exhibition is held in connection with the V. I. Lenin Museum. The anniversary of the October Revolution from Leningrad. 300 photographs, documents, pictures are on display.

YUGOSLAVIA TODAY

A large pavilion at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow, is assigned to a Yugoslav national industrial exhibition, the largest display ever to be mounted by the country abroad. The exhibition is dedicated to the 40th anniversary of Victory over fascism.

One thousand Yugoslav industries have prepared exhibits ranging from ships built at the Tito Shipyard in Belgrade and the Belgrad Agroindustrial complex in the Krasnodar Territory (Southern Russia).

In an interview to MNI, Petar Mijović, Director of the Commercial and Technical Bureau for Yugoslav Economic Organizations in Moscow, said:

We are here to display the progress made by Yugoslavia's national economy over the past forty years and to tell the story of the advances in the economic

cooperation with the Soviet Union — our biggest trading partner. Over the past two decades, economic links between Yugoslavia and the USSR have been developing at a fast rate. Between 1961 and 1985 the volume of mutual trade stood at 950 million dollars, and we expect it to reach 32 thousand million between 1981 and 1985. Hundreds of Yugoslav and Soviet industries are engaged in the implementation of a long-term programme for economic, technical and scientific cooperation, while 188 Soviet and Yugoslav institutes and other organizations are working on joint scientific and technological design projects. We are confident that the exhibition, and the scientific and technical seminars to be held along with it, will help us consolidate our links with Soviet organizations and enhance exchange of experience between specialists in several spheres.

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SYMPOSIUMS, SEMINARS FOR SOVIET SPECIALISTS

Soviet Exponent attaches great importance to scientific and technical symposiums and seminars organized by foreign firms for Soviet specialists. This month six such events are taking place in Moscow, Tashkent, Tbilisi and Kiev. At the Moscow Krasnaya Premya exhibition

complex Agrim Ltd of Britain held a symposium for cattle breeders, while employees of a West German firm, T. Goldschmidt AG, gave lectures on construction materials. Both symposiums were sponsored by the Austrian firm A. G. Piba.



Indian metallurgical engineer Raj Singh is studying an advanced Soviet steel casting process. Singh (centre) poses with his Soviet colleagues at the Donbass Research Institute in Donetsk, the Ukraine.

LADA CARS IN DENMARK

The Soviet-made Lada cars enjoy great popularity in West European countries. In 1984, the number of these cars in operation in Denmark grew 5 per cent as compared with the preceding year. Lada is, as before, among the ten most popular types of cars on that country's market. The new model VAZ 2107 which appeared in November 1984, has aroused much interest.

In 1984, Denmark was supplied with the 50,000th Lada car. In connection with this event the Danish Fredericia Motor Company, specializing in the sale of Soviet cars, started with advertisement aimed at the sale of better stocked cars, named Lada-Cars, which are in great demand in Denmark.

The Fredericia Motor Company has been purchasing Soviet passenger cars for almost 15 years now. Over that period the volume of its orders has more than doubled to reach almost 5,000 cars in 1984.

Assisting Asian and African nations

Newly Independent states have relied on Soviet assistance to build more than three thousand projects. By the early 80s, these industries cost more than 40 and 25 per cent of iron and steel respectively in Africa and Asia. Complying with their requests, the Soviet Union helps build key branches of their economies, particularly basic industries.

The USSR has assisted the newly independent states in educating 1.25 million specialists and skilled workers.

The USSR has been constantly expanding its cooperation with the new states. Such cooperation on long-term planned basis was maintained with 14 countries in 1981 and with 65 in 1983.

Intourist news

TOURISM PROMOTES FRIENDSHIP

Uzbekistan, a Soviet Central Asian republic, more and more attracts young foreign tourists. Over the last decade their number grew 40 times.

This was made known by Khilola Bakhmatova, chairman of the Uzbek republic bureau for international youth tourism, Sputnik.

SOVINCENTR

Days of Latvia

DEAR GUESTS!

The Moscow Centre for International Trade invites you to Days of Latvia to be held here from May 25 to June 9.

The programme for the Sovincenr's guests includes the testing of Latvian national cuisine at the Mercury restaurant where, every evening, from 9 p.m. Riga's variety actors perform; sales of Latvian handicrafts and fashion shows on May 26 and 28.

For detailed information please dial 253-27-60 or 253-27-63
VJO Sovincenr

Our address: Moscow, 12 Krasnopresnenskaya Embankment.

Oil-processing industry: more than 10 subjects of cooperation between Soviet and Finnish specialists

Cooperation between Soviet organizations and Finnish firms in oil-processing and petrochemical covers more than ten subjects and comprises joint technological research, development of new types of products and efficient equipment for the industry.

Specialists from the two countries are jointly developing methods of complete processing of crude oil, devising automatic control systems for primary treatment plants and microprocessor systems in industrial chromatography. The work on these and several other problems is being carried out in accordance with the 1982 protocol on scientific and technical cooperation between the Ministry for the Oil-Processing and Petrochemical Industry of the USSR and the Finnish firms Neste and Nokia.

Within the framework of a corresponding branch working group, Soviet and Finnish specialists are developing recommendations on cooperation programmes and concrete plans for their implementation. The working group annually holds sessions in turn in the Soviet Union and Finland.

Coproduction of equipment is developing on the basis of scientific and technical ties. Specifically, the Ministry for the Chemical and Oil Machine-Building of the USSR and the Finnish firm Sorinkius intend setting up joint manufacture of new pumps. The tests are scheduled for this year. Within the framework of cooperation with Valmet, the firm takes delivery of Soviet-made equipment for machines manufactured at its factories.

ROMANIAN FOOTWEAR

Nearly one thousand samples of men's, ladies' and children's shoes have arrived in Moscow from Bucharest. Samples from the quantity will be selected and on their basis the Soviet Union will make its orders for next year.

More than three hundred of the samples were made at the Romanian leather and footwear complex "Clujana", which has twenty-five years experience in making shoes for Soviet customers. The complex's technical

director, Rodica Donceanu says. We are very attentively following the changes in demand on the Soviet market. The three hundred samples we have presented were selected from four thousand models. They have undergone thorough tests by our permanent technical and artistic commission, which selects products for export.

Every year, Romania delivers ten million pairs of various types of shoes to the Soviet Union.

The tourists are mainly from socialist countries, but France has been holding third place for many years — after Czechoslovakia and the GDR — as to the number of tourists. In 1984, we welcomed 2,302 young French tourists and many others from Romania, the FRG, Hungary, Denmark and Austria.

Tourist routes in Uzbekistan are popular not only with the youth, and this is explained by the fact that in the republic there are such tourist cities as Bukhara, Samarkand and Khiva which are gems of Oriental architecture.

The programme for young tourists is not confined to Oriental exotic environment. Over 7,000 international youth friendship clubs operate at industrial enterprises, in collective and state farms and educational establishments. Such visits result in heated discussions on the most acute problems of today. For example, a delegation of international union of young radicals and liberals recently expressed the desire to know the opinion of Uzbek youth on problems of war and peace. The visitors met young workers, farmers, and students. These discussions, according to members of the delegation, clarified the position of their Soviet hosts. As a means of contact between peoples tourism promotes friendship and understanding among the youth of different countries.

Andrei LOSKUTOV